Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 11, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 41.

Poetry.

For the Inquirer.

OUR COUNTRY.

BY REV. J. MILTON AKERS.

May the God of our fathers defend
The land and the homes of the brave,
And grant that rebellion shall end,
And treason be laid in the grave.
May the morn of prosperity daw n,
And the bright sun of harmony rise,
May the clouds of disunion be gone
And darken no more our fair skies.

May "peace" be our ruler and king
With the coronet LIBERTY crowned,
Upon it the "banner" we sing
With the "eagle" and "peace branch" are found.
May his throne like a monument stand
O'er the top of contention's deep grave,
Whose ghost may not visit the land,
To trouble the white or the slave.

Next to God shall the land of my birth,
Be cherished as dear to my heart,
No nation so prosperous on earth;
From my country I never shall part.
May our nation continue to shine,
As a star in God's galaxy here,
And brighten with glories divine,
Through eternity's unending year.

Bottle's Run, Md., Oct. 1st, 1861.

For the Inquirer.

THE POET'S LAMENT.

BY REV. J. MILTON ACRES.

O, God! I am weary, forlorn and oppressed,
By care and anxiety deeply distressed.
The pride and the hope of my life's early day,
Forever from me have now passed away;
But the scar they have left though the fact it reveals,
The cause of my anguish forever conceals.
My harp that once trilled with the pleasures of youth,
Or echoed the songs of friendship and truth,
Is broken and silent, to tune it is vain,
It can never be wakened to music again.
Sometimes in a vision my youth reappears,
And I wander through vistas of happier years,
While o'er them the sunshine of realized bliss
Streams down for to contrast the former with this.
The home of my childhood, and friends that I knew,
Are standing before exposed to my view,
Loved ones are around me to welcome me home,
And tell me again that I never shall roam.
The cot of my fathers before me doth stand,
With the hills and the vales of my own native land,
My father and mother are waiting for me,
And sister and brother I plainly can see.
The one that I loved now responds to my knock,
There nothing is here my pleasure to mock,
I am perfectly happy no care in my brest,
No mortal on earth so supremely is blest.
But alas for my pleasures! my vision has flown,
And again I am silent, forsaken, alone.
I wearily wander a stranger below,
Surrounded by danger, temptation, and wo.
The home-place is silent since I am away,
The door-latch is rusty, the buildings decay;
The one that I loved is "no one knows where,"
While I am a stranger distracted with care.
My father and mother are far, far away,
And sister and brother are with them to-day.
O, Father in heaven! relieve my distress,
And grant that Thy presence my pathway may bless.
May Thy grace and Thy glory through Jesus be given,
And receive me at last in the kingdom of heaven.

Pleasant Grove, Md. 1861.

An Expedition to Edsell's Hill—Our Troops Fired on.

A train with 200 troops left Alexandria yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining wood at Edsell's Hill, eight miles from that city. While the cars were loading, some of the troops proceeded over the hill toward Springfield station, when they were fired on by the rebels, and three of their number wounded. The entire party, with the exception of two, who became detached, and were probably taken prisoners, returned to Alexandria, having fully succeeded in their expedition.

A very pleasing incident transpired in the camp of Pennsylvania Twenty-ninth in Gen. Banks' Division, at Darnestown, Md., a few days ago. At the request of Colonel Murphy and the Protestant Chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Father Dougherty, of Montgomery county, celebrated Mass in the camp The whole regiment, with uncovered heads, kneeled and received the benediction. Colonel Murphy is a Protestant, but was happy of the occasion to show that he was no bigot, and in matters pertaining to the Constitution and the laws that there should be no division of sentiment even in religious matters.

We have been requested to publish the following letter to John Smith, Esq., of Schellsburg, from his son, who is in the army in the State of Missouri:

CHILLICOTHE, MO., Sept. 23.

DEAR PARENTS:—Once more I am permitted to take my pen and write you a few lines, something a few days since I hardly expected. We had quite a serious trip the last week, I may as well give you the particulars. We were at Macon City when I received your letter. I had but time to answer Eliza's and we were ordered away again. On last Sunday morning we were ordered to go on the cars as far as Cameron, thirty five miles this side of "St. Jo." There we got off the cars and got dinner and breakfast together, after which we started on a march scuth. It commenced raining after we got off the cars, and continued nearly all afternoon. We all got as wet as could be. We marched ten miles and then put up in an open field. We were very glad to stop anywhere, we got plenty of hay to lie upon, so we did well. The next morning we started again and marched some thirty miles On the third morning we started about two o'clock, and arrived at Liberty, about six o'clock. Liberty is a pretty good sized town, very wealthy and secession to a man. There we learned that three thousand of the enemy had passed through the evening before. We sent out our scouts and were informed they were crossing the Missouri River with a large amount of stores taken at "St. Jo." We held a position above town on a hill, with a good view of the surrounding country. More of our scouts comming in told us the Kansas boys were engaged with them and wanted us to reinforce them. We immediately started on quick time. and marched three miles, then halted, and rested for we were nearly all worn out, having been on a forced march for the last six weeks. We rested and got a drink then our company and one other were sent in front as right and left skirmishers. We were on the left and company I, were on the right. We marched through the Missouri bottom where the bushes and under brush was so thick we could not see a man ten feet from us. We had only marched about ½ mile, when our Captain spoke to the Colonel and said, he thought he heard orders given by the enemy. The Colonel thought not, and continued on. We had not gone ten yards when we were fired upon from a concealed enemy. We immediately fell down and concealed ourselves. The battle then commenced. We had but one piece of artillery, which was immediately put in a position and fired twice, when the horses were killed, also the cannoneer and two of his men. We got on so close that their old shot guns took tremendous effect on our men. We fought them one hour and forty minutes. We were completely taken in, but our boys fought like tigers. There were only five hundred of our men, and only half of them engaged, as those in the rear could not get up. We fought four thousand, four hundred of the enemy. We never expected to get out alive, and we determined to fight to the last. They were in a position to cut us all to pieces. They had us all in the road and were flanking us on three sides, intending to surround us, but our Major saw the movement and stationed some of our men on our right, they fired into them killed their leader and caused them to retreat.—Finally our Colonel ordered us to fall back and gain a new position. We did so, hauling our cannon with us by hand amid an incessant shower of bullets and grape. We retreated in tolerable order and as they came up we poured into them a heavy fire which made them retreat for good. I was in the hottest of the engagement but did not receive a scratch. Our men were a good deal cut up. We lost eighty six killed, wounded and missing, including home guards. Only eight or nine of our regiment were killed, about sixty eight wounded. None of our company were killed, eight were wounded, five seriously, but all will recover with care. At least half of our officers were wounded. Our 2d Lieutenant was shot through the arm, our captain had five holes shot through his clothes.

We left all our dead and nine of our wounded on the field. The enemy took our wounded prisoners, and took them across the river. We killed and wounded one hundred and seventy-two of the enemy, over one hundred were killed. They had so many of their own to attend to that they sent us word to go and get our dead It was said to be the hottest battle considering the number engaged that has been fought in this state. I got four shots at them, these were the only times I could get a sight of the enemy, we secured a large College for a Hospital and carried our wounded to it. I never saw such a sight, it was wonderful how the poor fellows bore up under their afflictions It was a sight to stir up the hardest heart. We were compelled to leave our severest wounded there and march towards "St. Jo." We got to Plattsburg, when we received a message from Gen. Sturgis, who was at Liberty, and wanted our men to go back. The Illinois 16th who were nine miles west of us. The Colonel, chose out of all who were wounded and sick, and sent back to camp, and took the rest to Liberty. I was not well the day of the battle but would go and consequently was completely used up. I have been unwell ever since.—We arrived at Cameron on Saturday night and remained all night. Yesterday morning we came on to this place where we stopped for a few minutes and found a lot of home guards stationed here, and among them a lot of my old friends of Knoxville. They would have me get off and stay with them all night.

I will go to camp on the morning train, where I will remain till I recruit. As soon as our regiment gets back I think we will be sent some place to rest, and recruit our regiment in men, as their are a great many that will not be fit for service for several months. I must close for this time. I will write soon again, I want you to do the same. I remain your affectionate son.

T. R. SMITH.

CAPTURE OF JAMES B. CLAY.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—Yesterday afternoon, Lieut, Col. Letcher, with a detachment of Col. Woodward's regiment, captured James B. Clay, with 16 of his men, while they were on their way to join Zollicoffer. They were taken to camp Dick Robinson. John C. Breckinridge was with the party but managed to make his escape.

FLIGHT OF BRECKINRIDGE CONFIRMED.

The Louisville Journal says:

It is now rendered quite certain that John C. Breckinridge, Col. Wm. Preston, Beck, the law partner of Breckinridge, and all the prominent rebels of Lexington have left their homes and found an asylum in a military camp in Morgan county.

A man whom Dr. Johnson once reproved for following a useless and demoralizing business, said, in excuse; "You know, doctor, that I must live." The brave old hater of everything mean and hateful coolly replied, "he did not see the least necessity of that."

A school-boy having good-naturedly helped another in a difficult cyphering lesson, was angrily questioned by the Dominie.

"Why did you work this lesson?"

"To *lessen* his work," replied the youngster.

All but Wreck of the Great Eastern.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.—The following in regard to the disaster to the steamship *Great Eastern* is taken from the English papers:

The *Great Eastern* left her mornings in the river Mersey at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th of September. The pilot left her at 4 o'clock on Thursday, when, a strong breeze prevailing, the aft tackle of one of the forward boats on the port side became unhooked, leaving it suspended by one tackle. The captain endeavored to steady the ship while this was rectified, but found to his surprise that she would not answer the helm. The fact was, though it was not known at the time, the rudder-pin was broken. The fore staysail was run up, but the wind immediately split it into ribbons. The fore trysail was then run up but it was blown away. The paddle engines were now stopped, and the boat lashings ordered to be cut away, when the *Great Eastern* once more started on her course. The passengers then went down to dinner, and from that moment commenced a chaos of breakages, which listed without intermission for three days. Everything breakable was destroyed. Furniture, fittings, services of plate, glasses, piano—all were involved in one common fate. It now became known that the rudder was unmanageable. About six o'clock the vessel had to be stopped again owing to two rolls of sheet lead, weighing several hundred weight each, which, were in the engineroom, rolling about with every oscillation of the vessel with fearful force. These having been secured, another start was made, when a tremendous grinding was heard under the paddle-boxes. The shaft had become twisted, and the floats were grinding against the side of the ship. The paddle were stopped, and thenceforth the scene is described as fearful in the extreme. The ship rolled so violently that the boats were washed away. The cabin, beside undergoing the dangers arising from the crashes and collisions which were constantly going on, had shipped, probably through the portholes, a great deal of water, and the stores were floating about in utter confusion and ruin. Some of the chandlers fell down with a crash. A large mirror was smashed into a thousand fragments, rails of banisters, bars, and numerous other fittings, were broken into numberless pieces.—Some idea of the roughness of the night's incidents may be gathered from the fact that the chain-cables polished themselves bright with friction on deck. A spare riding bit gave way to the cable deck, and knocked a hole through the ship's side. Two oil tanks, also on the cable deck, were so much damaged by another concussion that two hundred gallons of fish oil contained in them ran into the hold and caused, during the rest of the unhappy voyage, a most intolerable odor. The luggage of the passengers in the lower after cargo space was lying in two feet of water, and before the deliverance of the ship was effected, the luggage was literaly reduced to rags and pieces of timber. Twenty-five fractures of limbs occurred from the concussions caused by the tremendous lurching of the vessel. Cuts and bruises were innumerable. One of the cooks was cast violently, by one of the lurches, against the paddle-box, by which he sustained fearful bruises on the arms, putting it out of his power to protect himself. Another lurch drove him against one of the stanchions, by which concussion one of the poor fellow's legs was broken in three places. The baker received injuries of a very terrible character in vital parts, and one of the most striking incidents of the disaster was this poor, brave man, crawling, in his agony, to extinguish some portion of the baking gear which at that moment had caught fire. On Thursday night the gale was from the southwest, but on Friday morning it had turned round to the northwest, and the ship was drifting an unmanageable log in the trough of the sea. She did not ship much water on deck.

It was soon discovered what was the matter with the rudder. The pin upon which it turned had broken off three feet above the point where it entered the stern of the ship. It was wrought iron, ten inches in diameter—and the iron appeared thoroughly good, breaking at that particular point where it appeared the strongest, which was one of the most curious incidents of the disaster. It was now found necessary to rig up some kind of steering gear. A spar was thrown overboard with the anchor fluke attached, which dragging in the water behind the ship, might bring her head to the wind. but the swing of the rudder made it useless; and a plan was then suggested to the captain by the passengers, to which the escape of the vessel is probably attributable. It was to pass two or three turns of chain cable around the rudder pin, immediately below the point at which the breakage occurred, and secure it with wedges and small chains. By pulling either end of the cable, a circular motion of the pin was produced, and a connection being effected with the usual chain attached to the rudder, and a temporary wheel rigged up below the deck, a shift was made once more to proceed, but the screw of the vessel upon which the locomotion now depended—hardly a vestige of the paddles remaining—soon stopped, being fouled by the rudder, by which the rudder was prevented from veering more than was necessary to steer the ship.

All of Friday was occupied with these arrangements. The ship had drifted up the west coast of Ireland, out of the ordinary track. On Saturday night the brig *Magnet*, of Halifax, hove in sight, hauled alongside and lay to for the purpose of rendering assistance.

Sunday, at two o'clock, the *Great Eastern* got under way, the rudder was found to act, and the vessel proceeded at the rate of nine knots an hour with the screw alone.

She met the *Persia* the next morning, and signalled her to come under the lee, which the *Persia* did. But circumstances were such that the *Great Eastern's* engines could not be slackened, and the *Persia* made off, probably under the impression that foul play was intended by the *Great Eastern*. An attempt was made at an explanation, but the *Persia* was too far off. The *Great Eastern* continued her course on Tuesday morning, and reached the Head of Kinsale; where she stopped four hours to arrange her tackle. She signalled the shore but no notice was taken of her. At four o'clock she arrived off Cork, and a small steamer came off to assist her, and the harbor was soon reached. As the rudder was sufficiently repaired, the ship would proceed to Liverpool soon.

Our informant states that it is almost impossible to exaggerate the anxious state of mind which prevailed while the fate of the ship was doubtful. There were several clergymen on board, and religious services were frequent. The demeanor of the passengers was sufficient, apart from any signs of disaster around, to signify the distressing nature of the crisis. A meeting was held in the saloon on Tuesday, and resolutions of a pious and congratulatory character were passed.

The passengers expressed gratitude to the commander of the brig *Magnet*, and complimented Capt. Walker and the officers and crew of the *Great Eastern* for their indefatigable exertions.

Some of the proceedings, however, were of a less pleasant character, severe comments being passed on the condition of the ship, her strength of paddles, and the way she was ballasted.

The North and the South.

Those who imagine that in the present contest the traitors have been more successful than our own troops, and that they have exhibited greater capacity for a protracted war than the friends of the Union, greatly misapprehend the true position of affairs. It is true that we have encountered some sad reverses, and that we have not accomplished all that we desired to perform. But there is a disposition to magnify the extent of our reverses and mistakes, and to undervalue the effect of our offensive operations, and the magnitude of our preparations for defence, which should be corrected. It should not be forgotten that our enemies will never risk an important battle unless it is offered under such conditions as render their success almost certain. On all ordinary occasions their policy is to make retreat after retreat, until the patience of our troops is exhausted, or they are enticed into extremely unfavorable positions. They have captured Fort Sumter, won the battle of Manassas, and compelled Col. MULLIGAN to surrender, but on all these occasions their armies so vastly outnumbered our own that their triumph was almost enviable. On the other hand, we can point to the triumph of LYON at Booneville, the brilliant success in Western Virginia, our triumph in many minor skirmishes, our capture of the forts at Hatteras Inlet, our destruction of a number of their privateers, including the recent dashing exploit at Pensacola, our complete defence of the capital despite their vainglorious threats of capturing it, our efficient blockade, our well-maintained line of forces along the Potomac, in Western Virginia, in Kentucky, and in Missouri. It is evident, too, that every new day increases our strength and weakens our enemies. We are adding to the number and improving the condition of our men, and constantly obtaining new munitions and powerful means of aggression, by land and by sea. Their power has already culminated, and every hour diminishes it. Few new recruits can be obtained for their armies, and the means of supporting and equipping them are consumed much more rapidly than they can be produced or replaced. Whenever the curtain which hides the real state of affairs in the South from our view is partially withdrawn, a frightful picture of destitution and misery is disclosed to us. The people of their seaboard cities are living in daily dread of attacks from powerful combined naval expeditions against which they have no efficient protection, and with their trade almost entirely destroyed, and every man compelled to perform military duty, their condition is inconceivably deplorable.—The people of their rural districts, having no market for their products, and no means of supplying most of their numerous wants, are reduced to a semi-barbarous state, and the dread of servile insurrections constantly thrills them with horror. They are rapidly realizing the terrible realities of their position, and it would not be surprising if a fearful rebellion against the rebellion should break out even in the heart of the South.—*Phila. Press.*

MRS. PARTINGTON'S LAST.—Ike goes for a soldier; Mrs. Partington makes a farewell address. ("Ike, my son, stand up while I 'dress you; hold my bonnet and specks."—"Fellow soldier: It is the abandoned duty of all to be patriarchal in these times, and to hand down, unrepaired, the glorious flag to all seceeding generations." (Here Ike commenced counting off the new fashoned cheer and swinging the old bonnet up and down as he went in, one, two, three; tiger.) "March hesitating into the contented field, and if a rebel demands your quarters, tell him you had but three, and the last one is spent; then, if he won't quit and leave, quit yourself like a man, and may you have a glorious campaign of it."

Why is a selfish friend like the letter P? Because, though the first in pity, is the last in help.

A pretty woman's soul sometimes sits and looks out through a bright eye like a purring cat out of a sunny window.

Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

☞All communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa

In the last number of the Gazette, "Simon" says, in criticizing our article upon Economy in school matters, that our arguments were weak and that our figures went to prove nothing. We did not expect that anybody so evidently weak in calculation would comprehend them. When he speaks of "reducing teachers wages to soldiers' rates," he must have reference to Reduction ascending. The private soldier receives thirteen dollars per month and his board and clothing. The teachers of Bedford County receive on an average about twenty dollars, pay eight for board, and clothe themselves for the balance. Again the soldier works the whole year and the teacher four months: the soldier receives full pay from the time he commences learning, and the teacher must work years upon expense before he is prepared; the soldier may be a drunken, disorderly, ignorant person, while the teacher must be sober, industrious and well educated; and last, but not least considered, the soldier has but one master to serve, and receives credit and advancement for the correct performance of his duty, the teacher seldom does.

We allow that effect follows cause, but until there is a cause, (which we contend there is not) we shall not look for the effect. All we ask is, to have the two in regular order.

As for the personalities in this and other articles, we can only say, that if Simon has no higher purpose to prompt his labors, and finds pleasure in such ebullitions of supposed wit, we are inclined to allow him the gratification. We fear no permanent injury therefrom. It is to be remembered, that none but inferior minds resort to that style of argument.

OUR PROTECTORS.

It must have been said many times,—if not it is time it began to be said,—that the best fortresses and arsenals of a free people are its school houses and libraries. Books are better than bombs, and the drill of the school classes more efficient for the protection of our liberties than the noisy military drill.

Say, if you will, that an appeal to the sword is sometimes necessary to establish the rights of a people, yet this is forever true, that popular rights were never so far invaded in a well constituted government as to require the arbitration of the sword till ignorance and corruption had many times been permitted to outnumber virtue and intelligence. The problem in all governments is how to get the best man into the first place. To do this we must not only have the high moral culture which can recognize the best when it sees it, but also the intelligence necessary to the adjustment of right men to right places. All excellence is not excellent for everything. There must be selection, even among the very good, to ensure that fitness which is essential to all good "cabinet" work from a milking stool to a chair of state.

It is a mere truism to say that the ignorant are not qualified to make such nice selections as the true interests of government demand.—The hod carrier and the farmer, honorable in their places, and even experts in their proper vocations, are *not* competent to select those rare works of art wherewith wealth would adorn its palaces, nor to choose from the great masses of literature, foreign and domestic, the fittest studies for a growing genus. But thousands venture not to express a doubt of the ample qualifications of utter ignoramuses for the responsible duties of popular sovereignty; and in all lands demagogues very much prefer that a goodly minority, at least, of their constituents, should be untrammelled by any such inconvenient and unmanageable possession as *General Information*. That is an officer not desired in the "wigwams" and "cabins" of the "unterrified" and "unwashed."

If the enemies of free institutions have need of allies, be sure they will not seek them among the graduates of our High Schools; nor even among those to whom our primary institutions have opened the doors of knowledge.

The presence of full grown men who can neither read nor write in their own mother tongue, is precisely the most dangerous element that a constitutional government can have within it; for, happily, educated and competent *knaves* will forever be in a small minority where knowledge is diffused. It takes a fool to give any efficiency and force to one rascal in political affairs. It follows that the only safeguards to our government are the school house and the printing press. Let their influence be universal, and the reign of rogues will cease, if it ever begins; relax their better influence and anarchy will grow and ripen into ruin.—*School Journal.*

NEVER DO TOO MUCH AT A TIME:—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, in a lecture recently delivered in England, gives the following history of his literary habits:

"Many persons seeing me so much engaged in active life, and as much about the world as if I had never been a student, have said to me, 'When do you get time to write all your books? How on earth do you contrive to do so much work? I will surprise you by the answer I make. The answer is this: I contrive to do so much by never doing too much at a time. A man, to get through work well must not over-work himself; or, if he does too much to-day, the reaction of fatigue will come and he will be obliged to do too little to morrow.

"Now, since I began really and earnestly to study, which was not till I had left college, and was actually in the world, I may perhaps say that I have gone through as large a course of general reading as most men of my time—I have traveled much, and I have seen much; I have mixed much in politics, and the various business of life; and in addition to all this, I have published somewhere about sixty volumes some upon subjects requiring much research. And what time do you think, as a general rule I have devoted to study—to reading and writing? Not more than three hours a day; and when Parliament is sitting, not always that. But then, during those hours, I have given my whole attention to what I was about."

DING DING DING.—I was spending a few days in an excellent hotel at the South. The guests were numerous, and so were the servants. When about to retire, I noticed that the barkeeper rang the bell repeatedly before any servant appeared to accompany me to my room. Directly under my room, in the court of the house, was the bell which summoned the waiters to the office. Hour after hour the bell was jingling, the repetion after the first call having more and more of a scolding, imperative tone. The truth I found to be, to my cost, that the servants, naturally, lazy, had become accustomed to wait for the third or fourth call before stirring, so they did not consider themselves really *called* until the *last ring;* whereas the simple and invariable regulation to *answer the first ring* would have secured proper obedience, and all the subsequent *ding-dings* were not only needless, but mischievous. It would not be strange if they should be entirely disregarded at last.

Parents are apt to *ring too often.* One command or request is enough, if it is understood. Every repetition weakens authority, and encourages disobedience. Let it be a fixed principle of domestic discipline, that instant obedience is to follow each command, and the trouble of government is at an end; while the opposite principle has in it the elements of procrastination and rebellion, which will reach beyond the family and beyond time.

Teachers make the same mistake. Perhaps the school is noisy. Ding-ding goes the bell. The noise continues. Ding-ding-ding. The timid give heed, but the clamor ceases not.—Ding-ding-ding-*ding* DING. The school is brought to a stand at last; but the probability is that every subsequent uproar will demand an additional *ding*. The training, to be authorative and effectual, should be such that the first touch of the bell should arrest every ear, and the refusal to heed that should be dealt with as rebellion.—*Heber.*

Gen. Fremont in the Field

A MANLY AND PATRIOTIC LETTER.

Gen. Fremont and Staff have left St. Louis to take the field against Price and McCulloch. Just before leaving he wrote the following letter to a friend in New York, which is published in the St. Louis *Democrat*:

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 27, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I leave at 8 o'clock in the morning, and send you this hurried note in the midst of the last arrangements before starting.

We leave to contend with an enemy having no posts to garrison, and no lines of transportation to defend or guard; whose whole force can be turned at will to any one point, while we have from Leavenworth and from Fort Scott to Paducah to keep protected.

I wish to say to you that, though the position is difficult, I am competent to it, and also to the enemy in the field. I am not able at the same time to attend to the enemy at home. It is a shame to the country that an officer going to the field, his life in his hands, solely actuated by the desire to serve his country and win for himself its good opinions, with no other object, should be destroyed by a system of concentrated attacks utterly without foundation. Charges are spoken of when there are none to be made. What is the object of the repetition of these falsehoods, except to familiarize the public mind to the idea that something is wrong? Already our credit, which was good, is shaken in consequence of the newspapers intimations of my being removed. Money is demanded by those furnishing supplies. To defend myself would require the time that is necessary to and belongs to my duty against the enemy.

If permitted by the country, this state of things will not fail to bring on disorder. I am an exponent of a part of the force of the nation directed against the enemies of the country. Everything that is directed against me is directed against it, and gives its enemy aid and comfort. My private character comes in only incidentally. I defend it because naturally his reputation is dear to any man, but only incidentally. This is the foundation of many of my acts, and will be if I stay here. Everything that hurts, impedes or embarasses the work entrusted to me, I strike at without hesitation. I take the consequences. The most that can happen to me is relief from great labor.

Yours truly, JOHN C. FREMONT.

Why is the Union like a crab apple? Because to be worth anything it must be preserved.

An old bachelor says that the talk of women is usually about men—even their laugh is, but He! he! he!

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Oct. 11, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible.

Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c.: also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance*.

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms. They can almost at any time raise the few dollars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save bother to them, and be of immense benefit to us.

Old Quarters taken *at par* on all kinds of accounts.

THE ELECTION.

The election in this County has resulted in the success of the Democratic County ticket as we anticipated it would. The vote is, probably, over 1000 less than it was last fall. In several of our strong Townships many of our voters have joined companies from other counties, in small squads who have not voted.—Little interest was manifested. Mr. Cessna received a majority of over 1000. The reason for this was that his course on the war met with the approbation of true patriots of all parties. It was deemed by many Republicans that a union Democrat would be of more service in these trying times than a Republican, because he could exert a greater influence over those who are opposed to the war, on account of political hostility to the administration.—The latest advices from Somerset County renders the election of Mr. Householder almost certain. Mr. Schrock is also elected. It is also supposed that Mr. Nill is elected President Judge.

We have no returns from ether parts of the State.

AN INCIDENT.—Notwithstanding last Tuesday was one of the most quiet and orderly election days that we ever saw in Bedford, yet a little incident occurred, that, on account of the man, we think proper to notice. A short time before the close of the polls, Mr. John Williams of this place, who has always been a Republican, came up to vote, the editor of this paper asked him if he had a President Judge ticket, he replied that he had not, we then handed him a ticket with the name of Mr. Nill upon it, which he said suited him, when Sam'l H. Tate, Prothonotary, told him that that was not the ticket he wanted, and tried to persuade him to take a ticket with the name of Wilson Reilly upon it, this Mr. Williams would not do, and handed his ticket to one of the inspectors, and the window was shut down. S. H Tate then hoisted up the window, and demanded the ticket from the inspector, saying it was not the ticket Mr. Williams wanted to vote, but that gentleman said it was, and the inspector put it in the box!

In a year or two this same S. H. Tate will be out again for office, and with tears in his eyes will desire Republican votes!

BEDFORD RIFLEMEN.

The Bedford Riflemen, under the command of Capt. Thomas H. Lyons, and Lieut. Sol. S. Metzgar, left our place, yesterday for Harrisburg. They numbered about 60 men. Capt. Lyons' company is composed of as steady, orderly and good looking men as have yet left our County, and every man looks "every inch a soldier." The company, before leaving were addressed at the Court House, by Dr. C. N. Hickok, and Gen. G W. Bowman, in quite eloquent and patriotic addresses. At the conclusion of each speech they were loudly and enthusiastically cheered. The company was followed out of the Borough by an immense crowd from the town, and surrounding country. The Bedford Riflemen leave our place with the unanimous wish of our citizens for their welfare and safe return to their homes and friends. God bless them!

SCHELLSBURG RIFLEMEN.

On Monday last the Schellsburg Riflemen, under the command of Capt Geo. S. Mullin, passed through our place on their way to the seat of war. The company was about 60 strong, and the men were all fine looking, well behaved, and as gallant a set of fellows, as could be found anywhere. Capt. Mullin, and Lieutenant Livingston, will make as good and fine looking officers as any in the service.—Although it was raining at the time very fast, they were escorted out of our town by a great number of our citizens. The good wishes of the entire community go with them.

The closing exercises of the Blair Co. Normal School, will take place on Friday evening, Oct. 18th, 1861. The next quarter begins the Tuesday following.

Won't our subscribers who pay their subscriptions in wool, bring us along a few cords! Also, we want wheat, corn, flour, &c.

NEW GOODS.—Mr. JOB M. SHOEMAKER has received his usual supply of new fall and winter goods, which he is selling at prices to suit the present hard times. Give him a call.

A CARD.

BEDFORD, Sept. 23, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit us through your columns, to say to the distinguished editor of the Bedford *Gazette* that we are under great obligations to him for the kind favors bestowed upon us, before leaving for the seat of war! also, should we be so fortunate as to get back, after doing our humble part in the maintenance of our glorious flag, we may be able to return the favors so generously rendered. We would say to the editor, that he should not use his *powerful* influence in persuading young men, whom he thinks are under obligations to him not to enlist, until they are compelled.—When poor boys labor for him, besides doing all his drudg work, he should not act the rascal as he has done, but pay them for their labor like a gentleman. "A word to the wise, &c."

JOHN W. MITTONG,
DAVID S. ELLIOTT,
Formerly printers in the Gazette Office.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

BEECKINRIDGE AND POWELL REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

We published, several days ago, an account of the adoption of a resolution of the Senate of Kentucky, requesting Breckinridge and Powell to resign, in consequence of their Secessionist proclivities. In the House, on the 1st instant, after an animated debate, in which the treachery of Breckinridge was eloquently depicted, similar action was taken. An effort was made to shield Powell from this censure, but it was unsuccessful. The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* in describing these proceedings says:

At the conclusion of Mr. Yeaman's remarks Mr. Underwood offered a preamble and resolution that, whereas, the Legislature believes that Breckinridge is in favor of disuniting the States by acknowledging the independence and seperate nationality of the Confederate States, and will act with a view to accomplish that object, therefore he is instructed to resign.—This was rejected—44 to 20—*showing the determination of the House to act on both Senators.* The previous question was then demanded, the motion being to strike out Powell's name, which was rejected—44 to 25.—The question then came up on the resolution from the Committee on Federal Relations, which is, as Breckinridge and Powell do not represent the will of the people of Kentucky they are instructed to resign. *This was adopted*—55 to 21—and thus the House has executed a duty which should have been promptly performed long since as a matter of of justice to the State. The majority would have been greater, *but that Powell had a few friends in the House.*

The "Confederate" Congress and the Conquest of Kentucky.

The Nashville *Banner* says that the Confederate Congress, in secret session, has passed a bill for the conquest of Kentucky precisely similar in its general provisions to that which was passed for the conquest of Missouri. So we are to have the same state of things in Kentucky that they have in Missouri, if the Confederates have the power to bring it about. We must naturally feel an interest, therefore, in observing what the condition of affairs is in Missouri.—*Louisville Journal.*

Gen. Rosseau's Brigade.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* writing from Elizabethtown, Oct. 2, the headquarters of Rosseau's Union Brigade, says:

Now that the Rolling Fork bridge is rebuilt, we may expect the others below us to be speedily repaired. Work has already been begun on the Nolin bridge. It is rumored that the teams of country rebels in that vicinity have been impressed into the service, and are now doing duty in the way of hauling bridge timbers. Col. Crittenden's regiment, the Sixth Indiana, has been thrown forward to cover the workmen at the bridge. The enemy's pickets are said to be at Bacon creek, some twelve miles beyond Col. Crittenden. The latter threw forward a detachment as far as Upton's Station yesterday. They met with no resistance. The enemy's horse are all through that neighborhood, and it appears inevitable that skirmishing will begin very soon. According to accounts received direct from Green River bridge to-day, Buckner has only about fifteen hundred men there. All the rest that were brought up to that place have been sent off down the river to the locks.

The Invasion of Kentucky.

Parson Brownlow's Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, of the 21st, says:

We repeat that serious and extensive movements will be inaugurated in Kentucky at once The Nashville *Banner* states that the Confederate Congress, at its late session, passed an important bill on the secret calender, to aid in bringing about the independence of Kentucky on terms analagous to those offered to Missouri. The Confederate forces now in southwestern Kentucky amount to twelve or fifteen thousand. Several regiments, as we are informed, of Confederate troops, have crossed over into Kentucky this week, from East Tennessee. One of these, under the command of Col. Cumming, had advanced from Cumberland Gap, and made a stand at Cumberland Ford, some fifteen or twenty miles from the State line. We fear that this fall is to tell a tale of horror upon the dreadful doom of affairs between Kentucky and Tennessee! The soil of that gallant State is to be drenched with the purple torrents of fraternal blood!

Kentucky has furnished the U. S. Government 11,000 men all told, including 7,000 men now in Camp Robinson, well armed and equipped, and ready for service. Besides these, six or eight regiments of infantry and cavalry are in process of formation for which recruiting is going on. And in many parts of the State are organized companies of Home Guards, armed with the muskets distributed by the Government through Lieut. Nelson, ready for service within a reasonable distance from home. In Louisville there are 2000, Lexington 4000, and in many counties one or more companies.

Election Returns: Bedford County.
UNOFFICIAL—1861.

DISTRICTS.	President Judge.		Assembly.				Associate Judge.		Treasurer.		Commissioner.		Poor Director.		Auditor.	
	Reilly.	*Nill.*	Cessna.	Levan.	Schrock.	*Householder.*	Burns.	*Metzgar.*	Sansom.	*Mellorn.*	Shoemaker.	*Keefe.*	Ake.	*Evans.*	Defibaugh.	*Overaker.*
Bedford Borough,	117	92	193	106	70	17	105	108	135	74	96	116	115	97	108	105
Bedford Township,	211	109	293	205	87	33	202	119	212	110	189	134	208	116	206	118
Bloody Run,	16	45	23	13	44	37	18	47	9	45	12	46	13	46	12	46
Broadtop Township,	1	000	000	000	30	7	000	30	000	30	000	30	000	30	000	30
Colerain "	124	88	178	119	73	36	122	91	103	103	156	52	129	90	128	86
Cumb. Val. "	162	8	129	160	7	5	157	13	148	13	162	8	158	12	158	11
Harrison, "	74	56	78	67	63	54	54	76	66	67	66	65	00	000	000	000
Hopewell, "	000	25	000	000	28	19	000	28	000	28	000	28	000	28	000	28
Juniata, "	161	57	156	142	79	57	133	87	141	80	142	74	145	75	141	79
Liberty, "	75	37	75	75	37	37	75	37	75	37	75	37	75	37	75	37
Londonderry, "	45	000	79	81	50	47	82	50	80	52	81	51	81	38	81	52
Monroe, "	93	2	95	94	137	136	000	000	92	141	000	000	89	144	000	000
Napier, "	162	106	171	162	101	108	156	107	163	107	162	106	162	108	162	108
Prov. East, "	49	75	38	45	122	135	45	125	45	126	45	125	45	125	45	125
Prov. West, "	22	87	22	22	88	86	22	89	23	88	22	89	22	89	22	89
Schellsburg Bor.	48	25	49	50	23	24	51	25	48	26	50	25	49	25	50	25
St. Clair Tp. "	137	155	165	132	152	132	135	158	137	156	135	158	140	153	134	159
Snake Spring, "	52	51	67	59	47	38	59	51	53	53	56	51	53	52	56	51
Southampton, "	158	22	171	153	39	19	158	40	158	39	158	39	158	39	158	39
Union, "	000	000	30	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	00	000	000	000	000
Woodbury M. "	000	30	114	101	126	115	000	25	000	21	000	25	000	25	000	25
Woodbury S. "	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Mullen's Company,	2	28	10	3	28	20	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30	2	30
Filler's and Madara's,	000	000	66	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	76	000	000	000	000
Weaverling's,	000	000	000	000	000	10	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Rice's,	8	4	9	7	11	7	8	9	7	9	8	9	8	9	8	9

Democrats in Roman. Republicans in Italic.

LATEST FROM KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, October 4.—The city was much excited to-day by three rumors, which are apocryphal. viz:—the capture of New Orleans by the Federal forces, the killing of John C. Breckinridge, and the arrest of Humphrey Marshal. The first report came by way of St. Louis.

The Bulletin of this evening says the Secessionists in various parts of Kentucky are told that if they do not join the Rebels at once they will be forced into the Federal service.

Lieut. A. Morton, of the Illinois volunteers, was arrested on on Wednesday, at St. Louis, for treason.

David and Pharis Welford, father and son, were arrested at Catawba, Kentucky, on Thursday, for disloyality.

The headquarters of General Buckner, on he 1st inst., was at Woodsonville, with about three thousand men.

Dr. Haggard is organizing a Union camp at Burksville, Kentucky. On last Sunday some cavalry and infantry supprised a party of Tennesseeans, killing seven of them, without sustaining any loss.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE—A RECESS—THE LOUISVILLE BANKS

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 4.—The Legislature took a recess to-day till November 27th, after adopting a resolution instructing the Committee on Banks in the meanwhile to inquire into the management of the Banks of Louisville.

The Bank of Kentucky has promised to pay its quota for the defence of Kentucky; the Bank of Louisville whose quota was nearly $400,000, promised $200,000. The Northern Bank promised $250,000 more than its quota, and the Farmers' Bank promptly responded to its quota of the two million required.

In discussing this question Senator Speed said that a majority of the Louisville Bank Directors would gladly welcome the Rebel Buckner and open the vaults to him, and therefore wished the management of that institution to be exposed.

Senator Goodloe said the commercial banks would promptly respond to any demand in this emergency.

Mr. Speed's resolution of inquiry into the condition and management of the banks of Louisville passed both houses.

Great Union Meeting at Westchester, Pa.

Letter of Ex-President Buchanan.

WESTCHESTER, PA., Friday, Oct., 4.—At the great Union meeting at Hayesville, Chester county, on the 1st inst. the following letter from ex President Buchanan was read:

WHEATLAND, near LANCASTER, PA., Sept. 28.

Dear Sir:—I have been honored by your kind invitation, as chairman of the appropriate committee, to attend and address a Union meeting of the citizens of Chester and Lancaster counties, to be held at Hayesville, on the 1st of October.

This I should gladly accept, proceeding as it does from a much valued portion of my old Congressional district, but advancing years and the present state of my health render it impossible. You correctly estimate the deep interest which I feel, in common with the citizens who will there be assembled, in the present condition of our country.

This is indeed serious, but our present military reverses so far from producing despondency in the minds of a loyal and powerful people will only animate them to more mighty exertions in sustaining a war which has become inevitable by the assault of the Confederate States upon Fort Sumter.

For this reason, were it possible, waiving all other topics, I should confine myself to a solemn and earnest appeal to my countrymen, and especially those without families, to volunteer for the war and join the many thousands of brave and patriotic volunteers who are already in the field.

This is the moment for prompt, energetic and united action, and not for the discussion of peace propositions. These we must know would be rejected by the States that have seceded, unless we offer to recognize their independence, which is entirely out of the question.

Better counsels may hereafter prevail, when those people shall be convinced that the war is conducted not for their conquest or subjugation, but solely for the purpose of bringing them back to their original position in the Union, without impairing in the slightest degree any of their constitutional rights.

Whilst, therefore, we shall cordially hail their return under our common glorious flag and welcome them as brothers, yet until that happy day shall arrive it will be our duty to support the President with all the men and means at the command of the country in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war.

Yours, very respectfully,
(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN.

THE MILITARY POWER OF NEW YORK STATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—At the request of Hon. Augustus Frank, Member of Congress of New York, the Superintendant of the Census Bureau has prepared a statement of the whole male population of the several counties of that State between the ages of fourteen and forty-five, and the proportion required from each county to furnish the quota of one hundred thousand men. The Superintendant says the State presents an effective arm-bearing population of 766,314, about one-half that of all the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, equaling the combined military strength of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisana, Missippi, North and South Carolina, and Tennessee.

A REBEL OFFICER CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—A Rebel Lieutenant named Sigler was captured in the neighborhood of Falls Church yesterday, and brought to Washington and lodged in prison.

Capture of James B. Clay.

A despatch from Cincinnati states that Hon. James B Clay has been arrested for treason, and John C. Breckinridge has had a narrow escape from a similar fate. It is a sad thing that a son of so eloquent and unswerving a friend of the Union as the great statesman of Ashland should have been guilty of affiliating with the wicked traitors who are seeking to destroy it; but he has been among the most active supporters of the Secession cause, and he has endeavored in every possible way to render it "aid and comfort."

James B. Clay was born in Washington city, in 1817, and combined to an unusual extent the practical ability of a business man with skill and knowledge as a politician. In early life he spent two years in a counting-house in Boston, from which city he emigrated to St. Louis. When twenty-one years of age he returned to Kentucky, and after being engaged for two years in manufactering, he studied law, and after his admission to the bar continued to practice the legal profession, as the partner of his father, until 1849, when he when he was appointed Charge d' affaires to Lisbon. He returned home in 1850, and in 1851 removed to Missouri. In 1853 he became the proprietor of Ashland, where he has since resided. In 1856 he warmly advocated the election of James Buchanan, and in 1857 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress, in his district, and elected. He has accumulated a large property, invested chiefly in plantations and negroes, and of late years has become a more and more decided partisan of extreme pro-slavery views. By his arrest, one of the most active and dangerous enemies of the Government will be prevented from doing any further mischief.

THE LATE GENERAL GIBSON.

General George Gibson, Commissary-General of Subsistence in the United States Army, died yesterday at his residence in Washington, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was probably the oldest officer in the service. He was an older brother of the late Chief Justice Gibson, of this State, and a son of Lieutenant Colonel George Gibson, who served gallantly in the Revolutionary War, and received his death-wound at St. Clair's defeat in 1791. He entered the army as a captain of infantry May 3d, 1808, his first commission bearing the same date as that of Lieutenant Colonel durrng the war with Great Britain, after which his regiment was disbanded. In 1815 he was appointed Quartermaster-General with the rank of Colonel, and was assigned to the Southern division of the army under General Jackson. In 1826 he received the brevet rank of Brigadier-General, and in 1848 that of Major-General—the latter "for meritorious conduct, particularly in the performance of his duties in the prosecution of the war with Mexico."

This is a brief statement of the public service of a man who avoided notoriety, but contended himself with the most exemplary performance of his duties to his country never had a more faithful and loyal officer than General George Gibson. In spite of physical infirmities, his mind has been clear to comprehend all the terrible treason at Washington of the last administration, and all the momentous events of the present summer; and the deep distress and shame that he has felt at seeing the government betrayed and plunged into civil war, have shown how dearly he loved the country he had so long served. General Gibson was eminent for his social qualities. His mind was quick and vigorous, his heart was singularly warm and generous. He had a memory stored with facts about public men and about our national history, extending even to the Revolution, and his reminiscences were remarkably interesting to a younger generation. Having never married, his circle of intimate friends consisted of army officers and old citizens of Washington, who loved and respected him, and of the family of his old and valued friend, the late Dr. Hunt, to whom he has always shown the warmest attachment. His character was so pure and his honor so spotless, that he had the respect and confidence not only of members of the Government, but of all who ever had his acquaintance.

General Gibson was born at the old homestead, in Sherman's Valley, Perry county, formerly Cumberland county. The property remains in possession of the family of an older brother. It was his yearly habit, while his health allowed it, to visit Cumberland county in the summer, to see his relatives and indulge in his favorite sport, trout-fishing; and he seldom failed to cross the North Mountain and pass a few days amid the scenes of his youth in Sherman's Valley. Pennsylvanians should respect his memory, and all who knew him will do so. He was the favorite brother of the late distinguished Chief Justice; the son of a noble officer who died for his country, and was himself an honest man and a most faithful public servant.—*Phila. Bul. Oct.* 1.

UNION FEELING IN LOUISIANA—FEARS OF AN INVASION.

Uriel Wright, Esq, arrived in Chicago on the 1st inst from New Orleans. He succeeded in making his escape by assuming the disguise of a rebel officer. He prepared two good-sized packages, and fastened them with elaborate waxen seals, directing one to a prominent Secession leader in Hempstead county, Arkansas, and the other to Ben. McCulloch, wherever he might be. He purchased a horse and accoutrements and having, one night, donned his major's uniform at the store, he took a steamer for the Red river. When he arrived at the mouth, he transferred himself and his traps to a smaller boat, and proceeded up Red river as far as Fulton. Here he landed and took to horse. He passed through Sevier county and a part of Polk into the Indian Territory, his Secession uniform and his despatch to McCulloch proving a sufficient passport. He finally reached Fort Scott, and from thence came up through Kansas to St. Joseph, where he took to the rails, which brought him to this city. As soon as he came in view of the stars and stripes, he exchanged his military for a civil suit which he had brought in his traveling-bag. He did not stop to leave his despatches, but disposed of them while at Fort Scott!

Mr. Wright brings no special intelligence of importance. The Secession leaders are very close about the army and the operations in Virginia, and they know but little more about them in Louisiana than we do at the North. His references are, from the number of men who have gone from Louisiana, that the rebel force is at least 200,000 strong.—But few recruits were going forward, as all that it was thought safe to spare from home service are already with the main army, or in Tennessee and Missouri. *There was a strong Union feeling in Louisiana, but it was suppressed;* yet ready to break out whenever a sufficient National force for protection should appear. The blockade of the Mississippi was drawing closer—still, vessels continue to arrive and depart through the "passes," though not so frequently as formerly. *The slaves were quiet, but the inhabitants were under constant apprehensions of a rising.* Some considerable insurrections had taken place, but they were speedily put down. The business of New Orleans was prostrated, and there was nothing doing except in the necessaries, and these were scarce and high. The poorer class suffered terribly, but most of the men had gone to the war. The banks had suspended, and were anticipating a seizure of their specie (of which they held some $12,000,000) by the Government. There were great fears of an attack upon the city by a naval expedition, and preparations for defense were making on quite an extensive scale. Mr. Wright confirms the reports of the employment of the Indian tribes of the Southwest by the Secessionists. They expect to bring into the field from five thousand to ten thousand warriors.

At Fort Scott Wright heard rumors of McCulloch's approach, but nothing definite was known. The fort had been strengthened and the commandant was confident of being able to hold it against any attack which McCulloch could make. There was much fear and anxiety on the southeastern borders of Kansas. There had already been a raid from Missouri, and several were killed, and much property carried off or destroyed. The settlers rallied, however, and drove off the marauders. Another visit was expected from them and their Indian allies. Many were leaving, but the majority were determined to make a stand in defence of their homes. There will be much hard fighting, and much suffering in this section, unless the rebels in Missouri suffer a decisive defeat.

In regard to the general feeling in New Orleans, Mr. Wright states that those who were most sanguine a few months ago are now desponding. Many do not hesitate to curse the leaders of the rebellion. But the more rabid are still confident of being able to "whip the Yankees," and are determined to fight it out to the bitter end. Provisions were tolerably plenty, but high. Several cargoes of coffee had been secured, some of which were prizes sent in by the privateers. The leaders in New Orleans are uneasy at Fremont's movements at St. Louis. They think that it means a winter voyage down the Mississippi, and a loud call at their doors.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 6, 1861.

A trustworthy informant from New-Orleans says the Federal forces occupy Ship Island and the Chandlier, and that they have lumber on ship island sufficient to build accommodations for 10,000 or 12,000 troops.

Our informant thinks the announcement of the capture of New-Orleans premature; but says the Federal forces can take that city in the rear and silence their batteries, thus rendering it easy for the fleet to come up the river.

Advices from Few Orleans to the 30th say that the Governor of Louisiana had ordered all the stores to be closed at 2 o'clock of each p. m., and that all persons capable of bearing arms had been ordered to drill the remainder of the day.

An attack from the Federal fleet being considered imminent, the Rebels had planted columbiads at Carrolton, nine miles above New-Orleans, and at Englishtown, below the city.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NORTHERN LIGHT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The steamer Northern Light is below, from Aspinwall.

The Northern Light brings $632,000 in Treasure.

The steamer Keystone State arrived at Aspinwall on the 25th from Surinam. She would go to Key West. The last heard of the pirate Sumter was off Surinam, August 13th, standing east under sail. The Macedonian had left Aspinwall for Porto Bello for water.

HE GAVE ALL.—The will of the late Gen. Lyons gives all his property worth some 30,000 dollars, to the government. Can we hear of another instance of this devotion to country which yields up life, and everything that makes it desirable, to the support of our country and its institutions?

THE NATIONAL LOAN.—The rate at which subscriptions to the National Loan pour in is as surprising as it is gratifying. No better evidence is rendered of the loyality of the masses in the North, or of their confidence in the security of the Government.

☞GOUT can be permanently cured by "Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band." See Advertisement of "Great Cure," in another column.

October, 4th, 1861.

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.-zz

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, Bloody Run, by the Rev. G. G. Probst, Mr. BENJAMIN F. MORGART, to Miss ANNA YAGER, both of Friends Cove Bedford Co.,

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All delinquent subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified, that they will be released from the payment of the 12 per centum interest chargeable under the charter of the Company, by making pay of the money due from them within thirty days from the 10th day of October, 1861, or by giving their notes payable with interest from date.

By order of the board, J. P. REED.
Treasurer.

Oct. 11th, 1861.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife, Rebecca, has left my bed and board without any just cause. I therefore warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

DAVID L. SUTERS.

Oct. 11, 1861.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

LEXINGTON EVACUATED.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The evacuation of Lexington by the Rebels is confirmed. General Harris, with six thousand Rebels, left Lexington, crossing the river on Saturday at a point six miles distant, but they were beaten back by the Federal troops with a loss of all their transportation and camp equipage. General Harris then returned to the river, and at midnight commenced recrossing by means of ferry boats under a galling fire. Many of the Rebels swum the river in their impatience to cross.

One of the boats is reported to have been sunk, and large numbers of the enemy were killed and wounded.

Gen. Price commenced the evacuation of Lexington on Sunday evening, and his rear left on Monday evening.

The Federal force that repulsed Gen. Harris is supposed to have been commanded by Gen. Sturgis, but official information has been received that Gen. Sturgis was at Kansas city on Tuesday with 7,500 men, watching the movements of Price.

[It is probable that the force of General Harris was routed by General Prentiss, as Harras was doubtless on his way to attack General Prentiss at Chillicothe, where he was on Monday last, with three thousand troops, anticipating an attack by a portion of General Price's army. Chillicothe is a station on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, about forty miles north of Lexington.—*Eds Bul.*]

Further Particulars,

Since the above was in type we have the following more detailed account:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—Captain Reed, of the Lexington Home Guards, and afterwards of Colonel White's Fourteenth Missouri Regiment, who escaped from the Rebels on Monday last, has arrived in this city. He confirms the report that Gen. Price's army had evacuated Lexington.

Gen. Harris' division, six thousand strong, crossed the river last Saturday, and when about six miles from Lexington they met a Federal force, said to have been under General Sturgis, when a battle ensued. Little is known of the affair, other than that Harris' force was driven back, with the loss of his transportation train and equipage.

General Harris reached the river about midnight, closely followed by General Sturgis, and immediately began to transport his men across in ferry boats, under galling fire of Federal musketry.

Many of the Rebels swam the river in their impatience to get across, and they spread exaggerated reports of General Sturgis' strength through the city.

One of the ferry boats is reported to have sunk, and a large number of Rebels are said to have been killed and wounded.

Captain Reed heard some of the Rebels say they were going to Baker's hill, a commanding eminence eight miles southwest of Lexington, which they would fortify, and make a stand there.

They seemed to think that Fremont and Sigel were approaching with 40,000 men.

Captain Reed says that Major Seviere, the Rebel Provost Marshal of Lexington, told him on Friday last that 30,000 rations were issued on that day.

General Sturgis had not crossed the river up to Monday night, and nothing definite was known regarding his strength.

Why General Fremont could not relieve Gen. Lyon.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The Democrat of this morning in an article shows why General Lyon was not reinforced. It states that the entire forces under General Fremont, on the 2d of August, including General Siegel's command of 4,000, was 19,315 troops, of which 12,556 were three months men, whose term of enlistment was just expiring, leaving an actual force of only 6,759 for the entire department.

Of this force General Lyon had 2,320 men, the balance, 4,439 men, being the total strength of Gen. Fremont's available force.

At this time Cairo, Bird's Point and Paducah were menaced by the Rebel forces, which were accumulating, and the President had ordered General Fremont to take all his available troops and reinforce those points, for which service only 4,126 men, including upwards of 900 St. Louis Home Guards, could be raised.

Rolla being the terminus of the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, was at this time the depot of a large quantity of valuable army stores and munitions, and was protected by Colonel Stevenson's Missouri regiment and Colonel Wilman's Thirteenth Illinois Regiment. The former regiment was ordered to march to Springfield but in consequence of the total absence of means for transportation it could not move.

The Democrat's article also shows the distribution of troops throughout the State at that time, and the time at which the three-months regiments were disbanded. And in conclusion says that after the battle Gen. Fremont was thoroughly exonerated from blame by the very men who are now the loudest in condemning him.

From Western Virginia.

BATTLE AT GREEN BRIAR RIVER.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—Advices of the 31st instant, from Cheat Mountain, say that General Reynolds, with a force of 5,000 United States troops, made a reconnoisance of the Rebel entrenchments on Green Briar River, twelve miles distant from his encampment.—A brisk fire of artillery ensued, lasting an hour. Three of the rebel guns were silenced. Before the close of the action the Rebels received reinforcements from Monterey, swelling their numbers to fifteen thousand.

The reconnoisance was highly successful, partaking of the character of a general engagement. Thirteen prisoners and a number of cattle and horses were captured. The Rebel loss is reported at five hundred killed and wounded, whilst the Federal loss was only ten killed and eleven wounded.

[The entrenchments attacked are about twelve miles from Beverly, on the road to Monterey, being the point to which General Lee has fallen back and concentrated his forces. General Reynolds' main entrenchments are at Cheat Mountain, near Beverly, and are spoken of by the correspondents to the Richmond papers as impregnable, holding complete possession of the Cheat Mountain Pass.—*Eds. Amer.*]

Further Particulars.

Since the above was received, the following detailed despatches have come to hand.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The following is a special despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial:

CHEAT MOUNTAIN, Va., Oct. 3.—This morning at one o'clock, a portion of Brigadier General Reynolds' brigade, consisting of three Ohio Regiments, (the Twenty fourth, Twenty fifth and Thirty second,) and portions of six Indiana Regiments, (the Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth,) together with detachments of Colonel Bracken's Indiana Regiment, Colonel Robinson's Ohio Regiment, Colonel Greenfield's Pennsylvania cavalry, and detachments of How's regulars, Loomis' Michigan and Daum's Virginia Artillery, numbering in all five thousand men, left that mountain to make a reconnoisance in force in front of the enemy's position on Green briar river, twelve miles distant.

Col. Ford's Ohio Regiment was sent forward to hold an important road, the possession of which was important, it flanking our main column

The expedition arrived in front of the enemy's fortifications at 8 o'clock, their pickets retreating after firing an ineffectual volley.

Colonel Kimball's Fifteenth Indiana Regiment were immediately sent forward to secure a position for Loomis' Battery.

Colonel Ammin's Twenty fourth Ohio Regiment deployed as skirmishers on the south slope of the mountain.

Loomis' battery, after getting into position, and being supported by the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, opened the battle.

The shot was immediately responded to by an enemy concealed in the bush, who were soon routed by the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, with a loss of seven killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners.

Howe's battery, supported by the Thirteenth Indiana Regiment, then moved forward, taking a position three hundred yards from the enemy's fortifications, and opened a brisk fire.

Capt. Daum brought forward two pieces, and likewise opened a brisk fire.

The firing on both sides was almost incessant for an hour, our artillery doing good execution, judging from the lamentable shrieks of the enemy's wounded.

The enemy's battery did comparatively little injury, their guns being too much elevated. Our guns effectually silenced three of theirs.

While observations were being made of the enemy's fortifications, occupying three more hours, an irregular artillery fire was kept up, occupying the enemy's attention. During this interval the Twenty fifth Ohio and Fifteenth Indiana Regiments rendered efficient service in scouting the mountains.

Before the close of the reconnoisance, which was most satisfactory in its result, the enemy received heavy reinforcements from their camp near Monterey, making their strength about 15,000.

Although this reconnoisance partakes more of the character of a regular engagement than any previous battle in Western Virginia, our loss is but ten killed and eleven wounded.

It is impossible to ascertain the enemy's loss, but it cannot fall short of five hundred killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution.

Their camp was situated on the slope of the mountain, supported by a number of guns.

We captured thirteen prisoners from the enemy and also a lot of cattle and horses.

The reconnoisance proved highly successful, affording information relative to the enemy's strength, which could not be obtained from scouts.

Our troops acted nobly.

General Anderson and Cols. Johnson, Jackson and Oliver, were in command of the enemy's forces.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 2d day of Sept. A. D., 1861, before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Eliza Colvin, late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased, to wit: Jane Schell, deceased, leaving issue, Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Martin and Edward Schell, the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian Robert M. Taylor, Esq., James resides in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte and Martin, reside in Ohio, and the others in Bedford County, Charlotte, intermarried with Martin Reiley, Eliza, intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., William, George M., Charles W., Margaret, intermarried with John M. Robison, Reuben and John E., all residing in Bedford County, to be and appear, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the third Monday, 18th day of November, next, to except or refuse to take the real estate, of said Eliza Colvin, dec'd, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised, in persuance of a writ of Partion or Valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, for that purpose directed or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 18th day of Sept., A. D., 1861.

S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Attest.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary, on the last will and testament, of Samuel Sill, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims, will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL WALTER, Executor.

Oct. 11, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises, on Saturday 2d day of November, next, at one o'clock of said day, the following Real Estate, late the property of Benjumin Wigfield, dec'd.

One tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Philip Clingman, John Moss and William Wigfield and others, unimproved and well timbered, with white pine and other timber, containing 149 acres more or less.

One other tract of land in same township, adjoining lands of Philip Clingman, John Wigfield and others, containing 29 acres, unimproved.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

Adm'r of BENJ. WIGFIELD, dec'd.

Oct. 4, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer the whole of the real estate of

DANIEL MEANS, DEC'D

for sale upon the premises in Black Valley, Monroe Township, on

FRIDAY, 1ST NOV., NEXT.

The real estate consists of two tracts, viz: the Mansion tract, containing about **200 acres**, and having thereon erected a Saw Mill and Barn, (dwelling house having been burnt.) This tract contains an excellent *water power*. The head and tail race are already dug. There is no better locality for a Mill or Tan Yard. Both are in demand and much needed in the neighborhood. An abundance of bark is close by and cheap. This property is not more than 6 or 7 miles from the present terminus of the Broadtop Railroad now under contract and soon to be completed.

The road is a solid ridge road leading from the rail road to the premises. The land is good for farming purposes. But for either of the purposes suggested—a Mill or Tan Yard—there is a rare opportunity presented for a profitable investment.

The other tract is a mountain tract, adjoining the above—is well timbered and in connection with the Mansion tract is valuable. It contains about 250 acres and has a dwelling house and shop thereon erected—about 40 acres cleared.

About one half of the mansion tract is also cleared and balance well timbered.

TERMS:—One third in hand at confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments with interest.

O. E. SHANON,
Administrator of Daniel Means, dec'd.

Oct. 4, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, near St. Clearville, in St. Clair Township, in said County, on SATURDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER, NEXT, a house and lot of ground, situate in said Township, late the property of Joseph P. Carver, dec'd, bounded by land of Dr. S. G. Statler, George Hoenstine and Henry Beckley, containing four acres. The location of this property is a desirable one, making it worth the attention of any one wishing a comfortable home, being in sight of the village of St. Clearville, near the Bedford road. The improvements are A LARGE TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, and frame stable; also a wash house and carpenter's shop, with a lumber shed attached, with a good well of water at the door, the ground being all enclosed with post and rail fence and partly set with choice fruit trees.

TERMS:—Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MICHAEL WERTZ,
Adm'r.

Sept. 5, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in South Woodberry Township, on

SATURDAY, 9TH OF NOVEMBER, NEXT,

the following described Real Estate, viz: A tract of land, adjoining David L. Replogle, on the East, David T. Miller, on the North and West, and Christian Eversole, on the South, containing sixty eight acres, more or less. There is an orchard of choice fruit and good running water upon the property—also a Dwelling House and Blacksmith Shop, thereon erected.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

DAVID T. MILLER,
Adm'r of the Estate of Susannah Miller, dec'd.

Oct. 4, 1861.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, dec'd, died, seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, being the mansion place, containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, situate in Monroe Township, and County of Bedford, aforesaid leaving issue, ten heirs, or the children of heirs, to wit: Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died and afterwards was married with John Hall, and is now dead, leaving issue seven children, viz: Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah, Barbara, Abraham, and Nicholas Garlick, Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residing in Bedford County, except Daniel Garlick, whose residence is unknown, Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James G. McFarland, dec'd, John Sleighter, Daniel Sleighter, Louisa Anna, intermarried with Barclay Marcley, Matilda, intermarried with Sol. Feight. Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick, and is now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick, Jos. Slighter, all residing in Bedford County and William Sleighter, residing in Blair County, California.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of October, 1861, when and where all parties may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 4, 1861.

To the People of Bedford
AND
ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at Bedford Nursery, offers for sale at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, quince and dwarf pear trees of finest kinds, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, including Brinckle's Orange, Goosberries that will not mildew, cherry and dutch Currents, Strawberries, finest varieties, Grape roots of choicest kinds, Rhubarb and Asparagus, also Evergreen Vines and Creepers, Roses, fifty varieties of perpetual bloomers of all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold for cash much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injuring them very much by exposure. The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate, and can be had fresh from the soil.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherswise. For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Bedford, Penn'a.

Oct. 4, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

F. D. Beegle, use of Wolf & Co. vs. Fred'k. Shimer. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 154, May term 1858. Vend. Exponas No. 80, April term, 1861.

Sept. 2d 1861, John P. Reed, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the Sheriff's hands raised on sale of Defendants Real Estate by virtue of the above writ.

By the Court.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 28th day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Auditor.

Oct. 4, 1861.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified against trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, either by hunting, fishing, stealing hickory nuts or going through my grain fields. The law will be inforced against all, without respect to persons, so offending.

Persons can gather hickory nuts on asking leave of the subscriber, by giving him half that are gathered.

CHARLES SMITH.

Bedford Tp., Sept. 27, 1861.

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable for winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

WANTED.

AN experienced workman will be given liberal wages and constant employment, in a wolen manufactory, if application be made immediately. One acquainted with all branches of the business is desired. A married man with a small family will be prefered. All letters, inquiring for further particulars, will receive prompt attention.

Address the subscriber at Bedford; Pa.

JOHN LUTZ.

Oct. 4, 1861-6

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to review and examine the account of Alexander McGregor, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will, &c, of John Hammers, dec'd, report the facts and a distribution of whatever funds may be found in his hands, amongst the heirs of said dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 18th day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Auditor.

Oct. 4. 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court, in and for Bedford County, to distribute the assets in the hands of Wm. Gillespie, Administrator of the estate of Nicholas Kegg, dec'd, to and amongst creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday the 24th day of October, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can appear if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED,
Auditor.

Oct. 4; 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Commonwealth of Penn'a. use of Charlotte Steckman, David Steckman, vs. Job O'Neal. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 50 Feb. term 1861, Vend. Exponas No. 4, Sept. term 1861.

And now Sept. 6, 1861, John P. Reed, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, raised on sale of defendants real estate by virtue of the above writ.

By the Court.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday the 23d day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
Auditor.

Oct. 4, 1861.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Log Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonbrstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkborne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure sale and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

O. E. SHANNON.

Sept. 13, 1861.

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of the County of Bedford, the subscriber will expose to sale by public vendue or outery, on the premises, on

Thursday, the 10th day of October,

A. D. 1861, the following described Real Estate, situate in the village of Lafayetteville in South Woodberry Township, in said County, late the property of Jacob Teeter, dec'd, viz:

Two lots of ground—one thereof now occupied by George D. Caufman and having thereon erected a two story frame house and kitchen attached, and a good frame stable. On the other there are a blacksmith shop, a number of excellent fruit trees and a well of good water.

TERMS—one third in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, on the first day of Nov. 1862 and 1863.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ALEXANDER HOLSINGER,
Executor of Jacob Teeter, dec'd.

Sept. 20, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Ann Buxton, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK BUXTON,
Executor.

Sept. 27, 1861.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bedford Mineral Springs Company, are hereby notified that the annual election of President and Directors of said company, will be held at the Bedford Springs, on Thursday, the tenth day of October, next, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M., of said day.

W. W. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

Sept. 27, 1861.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

PROF. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach.* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities.* Also Liver Derangments or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake, about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so maxed up with the excitement of business that it it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters, In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended Instruction. The winter term opens Oct. 17th Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, there will be sold at public sale, at the late Mansion House of Henry Ickes, dec'd, in Union Township in said County, on

Monday, the 23d day of October,

next, the following real estate, late the property of said Henry Ickes, dec'd, to wit:

One tract of land, (being the Mansion tract) situate in said Township of Union, adjoining lands of Amos Edwards, William Berkheimer, Adam Ickes, the heirs of John McDonald, dec'd, Conrod Claycomb and others—containing 240 acres, 148 perches, more or less—of which about 120 acres are cleared, thirty acres thereof being meadow, all under fence, in a good state of cultivation, having thereon a thriving orchard of excellent fruit. The improvements are two log houses, a story and a half high, a double log barn and other out buildings. This is a fine stock farm.

Also—a tract of land situate on George's Creek, in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Sam'l. Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stuff, Alex. McGregor and others—containing 167 acres and 70 perches, more or less—of which 50 acres of upland and 20 acres of meadow, are cleared and under fence. There is also a good apple orchard on this tract. The improvements are a story and a half log and frame house, a double log barn and other out buildings. The land in this tract is well covered with excellent timber.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest to be paid to her semi-annually, counting from the date of confirmation of sale—one third of the balance to be paid at the confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest—to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

HENRY ICKES,
JOSEPH ICKES,
Administrators.

Sept. 20, 1861.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood by which that fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out on the surface on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases: consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, PREPARATION, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Anick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

GREAT CURE.
DR. LELAND'S
ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *peraicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 409 BROAWAY, N. York.
G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors,

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

☞ AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. ☜

June 28, 1861.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shroeaker & Co's. cheap store.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.-tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTIST.

Dr. N. Hickok.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Cutting, medicine, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

NOTICE

TO TEACHERS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

THE annual examination of Teachers, will take place in the several townships, as follows, to wit:

In West Providence, at Bloody Run, on Oct. 9th; in East Providence, at Householder's, on the 10th; in Monroe, at Clearville, on the 11th; in Snake Spring, at Hartley's on the 12th; in Hopewell, at Dasher's on the 14th; in Broad Top, at Hopewell, on the 15th; in Liberty, at Stonerstown, on the 16th; in Middle Woodberry, at Woodberry, on the 17th; in South Woodberry, at Enterprise, on the 18th; in Union, at Mowry's Mill, on the 21st; in St. Clair, at Eight Square, on the 22d; in Napier and Schellsburg, at Schellsburg, on the 23d; in Juniata, at Buenavista, on the 24th; in Bedford Township, at Bedford, on the 25th; in Londonderry, at Bridgeport, on the 28th, in Harrison, at McVicker's School House, at the foot of the ridge, on the 29th; in Bedford Borough, on the 30th; in Cumberland Valley, at Centerville, on the 31st; in Colerain, at Rainsburg, on Nov. 1st; in Southampton, at Chaneysville, with a lecture at night on common schools, on the 2d.

N. B. Satisfactory evidence of good morals and propriety of conduct must be furnished by each teacher; and without which the certificate will be withheld, no matter what the other qualifications may be.

Each Teacher will be required to be examined in the township in which he is an applicant for a school.

A public examination will be held in Bedford, on the third and fourth Saturday's—(16th and 23d) of Nov. for the *special accomodation* of all those *teachers* who *may fail* to be present at the examination in their respective townships.

No private examinations will be given in the meantime.

Examinations to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

Directors and citizens are requested to be present.

GEORGE SIGAFOOS,
County Superintendent.

Sept. 6, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Rachel Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Executor, Southampton Township.

Sept. 6, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's New Grocery.

Aug. 2, 1861

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec 21, 1860.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY authority of the last will and testament of John Holderbaum, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, the subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises in said Township, on Tuesday the 15th day of October, next, the

MANSION PLACE

of said dec'd. containing 150 acres, 40 perches nett measure, of choice land. About 100 acres are cleared and under cultivation; ten acres are meadow and the quantity can be increased to any desirable extent. There are on the premises three springs, said to be unfailing, one of which, can, with little expense be made to supply the house and barn with running water; there are also a well and pump at the door and running water on other parts of the farm. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, double log barn, smoke house and other out buildings; there is also a small apple orchard on the premises.

This property is about four miles from Bedford, and adjoins lands of Robert Fyan, John S. Ritchey, Jacob Fetter, Henry Beegle and others,—and connected with it, is a small bottom or island at Dunning's creek, containing 2 acres 74 perches, which will be sold at the same time.

Possession given on the 1st day of April, next.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

ADAM H. DIBERT,
JOHN MOWER,
Executors.

Sept. 20, 1861.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, of Choicest Kinds.

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy

EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES

for street planting and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs.

ROSES of chioce varities, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thirifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞ Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

Sept. 20, 1861.

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, in Napier Township, on Tuesday the 22d day of October, next, the following tract of land, being the Real Estate of Aaron Good, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Ott, James O. Robinett and others, containing forty acres and allowance, about thirty acres cleared and under fence, about ten acres of meadow, a dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, thereon erected, a well of good water at the door, and a thriving young orchard of choice fruit trees.

The sale will commence at one o'clock, P. M., of the day above mentioned.

TERMS:—Fifty dollars to be paid at the close of sale, and the balance on the first day of April next, when the deed will be made, and possession given.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,
Sept. 20, 1861 Adm'r

PUBLIC SALE
OF REVL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Union Township, on Friday the 11th day of October, next, all that tract of land late the property of Mrs. Lavinia Imler, dec'd, containing eighty acres, more or less, of limestone land, adjoining lands of Abram Moses, Jos. Riddle and Peter Moses, about 70 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation.

ALSO, adjoining the above, a tract of mountain land, well timbered, containing eighty acres more or less.

TERMS:—$800, on the 1st of April, next, $666,66 on the 18th of June, next, $666,66 on the 18th of June, 1863, and the balance 18th June 1864, to be secured by Judgments, or bonds and mortgage.

Possession given on the 1st of April, next.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Sept. 6, 1861. Adm'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Executor of Elizabeth Black, dec'd, will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on the 15th day of October; 1861 at 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 20, 1861. Auditor.

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors (elect) of the several Townships and Boroughs are hereby notified to meet at the Commissioners office, on Friday the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive their books, instructions &c. By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS,
Sept. 20, 1861.—c Clerk.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Black, dec'd, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bedford, on the 15th day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

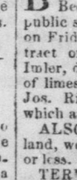
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 20, 1861. Auditor.

NOTICE.

THE Pamphlet Laws for the session of 1861, have been received, and are now ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.
Proth'ys Office, Sept. 20, 1861.

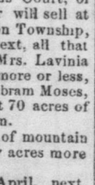
ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.



YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.



May 10, 1861.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Andersen's Row

June 29, 1860.

HO! FOR THE WAR!

JACOBREED,
Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shal not go away disappointed.

May 17, 1861.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

April 13, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sel cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞ Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.-z

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.

Nov. 2, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

CHARLES W. GREEN respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he will reopen his school on Monday, Aug. 19th, 1861, and will continue the session until the free school opens. Pupils received at any time.

Having a Normal Department connected with the school, it will afford an opportunity for teachers to prepare themselves before the commencement of the Winter Schools. The late standard of qualifications, adopted by the State Superintendent, will call for much improvement. Terms reasonable.

Bedford, Pa., Aug. 16, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON BRUMBAUGH,

Aug. 9, 1861. Adm'r.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

For Sale.

A splendid gold English Leaver Watch, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

Aug. 9, 1861.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.—zz

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BEDFORD
CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THE 3d school year of this Institution will open on Monday, Sept. 24, 1861. Miss E. D. Ward will act as Assistent in English and as sole instructor in Latin, French, German, Drawing and Painting. Experience has convinced the Principal, that there is no thorough and masterly education even for the mere English scholar without a drill in *outline drawing* (to which the first principles of the Perspective will be added.) How can the Diagrams of Geography, Natural Philosophy, Botany, &c., be thrown accurately upon the board, without previous training in Outlines? This exercise is invaluable, too, by impressing *upon the mind a habit of precision and of the perception of proportion in all things.* In the schools of Prussia the child is drilled in drawing from the moment is can hold a pen, and Horace Mann says, it is this early drill, which imparts that skill and accuracy of hand, which render the penmanship of the Prussian child, a model of legibility and elegance. In order to bring this invaluable accomplishment within reach of all; the Principal has resolved to charge but $1. instead of 8 or $10, per quarter, as is usual where it is taught as an extra. *Every member of the school* will be required to pursue the study from 15 to 20 minutes *every day.*

The Principal would also desire to form the whole school, who have studied English Grammar, into a class in French at $2 per Quarter. But this study is not made peremptory. It will however afford a most rare opportunity of pursuing, under an Instructress who has studied French in Paris, and who is otherwise an accomplished scholar, a branch, whose usual cost is $8 or $10 per quarter.

No pupil will be received for less than *one school year.* Those who reflect, will doubtless appreciate the reasonableness equity of this rule. Deduction will be made only in case of prolonged sickness, or of similar overruling Providence.—Until the new School House is ready for the reception of the school, it will convene for a few weeks in the basement of the Lutheran Church, which is central for all.

TERMS

English Branches,	$6	per quarter.
" and Classics,	$7,50	
Drawing, (Permptory)	$1	
French,	$2	

Miss Ward will take private classes, out of school hours, in the following extras at prices, viz:

Drawing, French, German	$5,00 each, per quarter.
Crayon Drawing, Grecian and Painting, Oil Painting, $10 per quarter.	$5,00 for 12 lessons.

JOHN LYON, Principal.

Aug. 9, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

DWARF pear trees, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain.* If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

April 26, 1861.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSES
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.

June 21, 1861.-tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

HARD TIMES
MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a caugh medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.—zz

TELEGRAPHIC

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Feulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.

Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

May 10, 1861.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 10 1861.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.